THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1831. NO. 15.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET.

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation: and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Mentha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiteon,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

JAMES HANSON, SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No.* 51 *Liberty street,* where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail,* on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately,* Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES: Shear and Cast Steel Axes: Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.
October 4—2mo.

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, a STEAM COTTON FACTORY, situated in Bardstown, Ky. distant thirty-seven miles from Louisville.—The building is of brick, finished in the best manner: the machinery is of good quality, and in good order, having been in operation but eighteen months. Connected with the Cotton Machinery, are double setts of WOOL CARDS, capable o carding near *Two Hundred pounds per day.* The purchaser will meet with A BARGAIN. An inventory of the whole machinery can be seen on application to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
October 7—1mo.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine,* and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time. JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
May 13, 1831—wly

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation: on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States: and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION,
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 22—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 *Liberty street.*

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to 2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to 3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to 2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to 2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50	to	5 00

FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2,
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by

DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE,
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1831.—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYER'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

LOTS near the City For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of Lots, valued at from $80 to $200, situated on the public road leading from the end of Fourth street to the two mile run. The lots are pleasantly situated opposite the residence of William Price. A plan may be seen by calling at my office, No. 60 Fourth street. C. DARRAGH.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.—1mo

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

JOHN I. KAY & CO, Booksellers & Stationers,

51 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

COUNTRY merchants and others supplied with articles in their line on the most reasonable terms. Oct 4—3t

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum,*	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, two apprentices to the tinning business, viz: JAMES HENRY, aged about 17 years, a slim youth, with a remarkable black mark under one of his eyes; is active, intelligent, and very plausible. The other, JAMES M'CANN, about the same age, rather stout made, very high cheek bones, and has rather a down look. They are both pretty well experienced in their business.—Their clothing being various cannot be described, but are supposed to be dressed in roundabouts.—A reward of fifty dollars each will be given for their apprehension, on securing them so that I get them again. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or crediting said apprentices, at the peril of the law. JAMES CORTLAN,
Oct 25—5t No. 10 Baltimore st. Baltimore

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

LEAF TOBACCO.

22 HHDS. KENTUCKY TOBACCO, of the best quality, for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov 4 Corner of Wood and Front st'ts

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, or to *C. Macallister Jr. & Co.* Cincinnati. 4—tf

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1831. The President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of *Four* per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Nov 4—3t Cashier

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS on the Ohio river. The subscriber intends offering for sale a number of TOWN LOTS adjoining Elizabethtown, so as to extend the same to the Ohio river. The above sale will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th of November next, commencing at ten o'clock on each day. The above lots will be sold on liberal terms. The particulars made known on the day of sale.

E. TOMLINSON.
Ohio county, Virginia, Nov 4—2t

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL.
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion. An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,

50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

POETRY.

From the Albany Argus.

THE DYING BOY.

It must be sweet, in childhood, to give back
The spirit to its Maker, ere the heart
Has grown familiar with the paths of sin,
And sown—to garner up its bitter fruits.
I knew a boy, whose infant feet had trod,
Upon the blossoms of some seven springs,
And when the eighth came round, and called him
To revel in its light, he turned away, [out,
And sought his chamber, to lie down and die.
'Twas night, he summoned his accustomed friends,
And, on this wise, bestowed his last bequest.

"Mother—I'm dying now?
There's a deep suffocation in my breast,
As if some heavy hand, my bosom press'd;
And on my brow
I feel the cold sweat stand;
My lips grow dry and tremulous, and my breath
Comes feebly up. Oh! tell me, is this death?

Mother, your hand—
Here—lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus, beneath my head,
And say, sweet mother, when I am dead
Shall I be missed?

Never beside your knee,
Shall I kneel down again at night to pray,
Nor with the morning wake, and sing the lay
You taught me?

Oh! at the time of prayer,
When you look round, and see a vacant seat,
You will not wait then for my coming feet—
You'll miss me there."

"Father—I'm going home!
To the good home you spake of, that blest land,
Where it is one bright summer always, and
Storms do not come.

I must be happy then:
From pain and death you say I shall be free,
That sickness never enters there, and we
Shall meet again!"

"Brother—the little spot
I used to call *my* garden, where long hours
We've stayed to watch the budding things and
Forget it not!" [flowers,

"Sister—my young rose tree,
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee.

And when its roses bloom
I shall be gone away—my short life done;
But will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb!"

"Now, mother, sing the tune
You sang last night. I'm weary, and must sleep.
Who was it called my name? Nay, do not weep,
You'll all come soon!"

Morning spread over earth her rosy wings—
And that meek sufferer, cold, and ivory-pale,
Lay on his couch asleep. The gentle air
Came through the open window, freighted with
The savory odors of the early spring.
He breathed it not: the laugh of passers by
Jarred, like a discord in some mournful tune,
But worried not his slumbers. He was dead.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York American.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Britannia, Captain Marshall, we have received London papers of the evening of Sept. 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive. The following are the principal articles of intelligence by this ship. The Britannia sailed on the 17th.

From the London Courier, of Sept 15.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, with the *Messager des Chambres* dated yesterday, fully confirm the announcement we were before enabled to make respecting the departure of the whole of the French troops from Belgium. There is still no positive news from Poland through this channel, but the *Messager des Chambres* mentions another reported battle on the 22d ult., in which the Russians were defeated, and makes some speculations upon the probability that things were taking a favorable turn for that cause which has the sympathy of every lover of freedom, both in France and this country. The extracts which we give with respect to Poland will be read with interest, although they are not of a sufficiently authentic character to dispel the forebodings which have existed respecting that country. We hope that the data upon which the *Cracow Courier* founds its calculations of the resources of Poland are correct. There has been a decline in the French Funds. On Saturday the Five per Cents. closed at 87f. 90c.; Three per Cents., 59f. 70c.

From the Messager des Chambres.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Nothing has yet been received to confirm the news received from Cracow, dated August 27, announcing a victory over Marshal Paskewitsch. Another version, however, is given of the reported defeat of Rudiger, according to which it was on the 20th that the corps of the Russian General was suddenly attacked by 15,000 men, detached from Warsaw, while Rozycski followed him to throw as much impediment as possible in his way. Besides the battle of the 20th, another is said to have taken place on the 22d, when the Russians are again said to have retreated to the Russian territory. This information is the same as we gave yesterday, but it reaches us this morning with dates and details, which give it much probability, particularly as far as relates to the check alleged to have been sustained by Rudiger.

We do not see the same probability in the statement given by the Journal des Debats of a victory obtained by the Poles at Kolo, for that town (although several names are given to it,) is situated more than 40 leagues from Warsaw, on the road to Posen, near the frontiers of Prussia, and it would be astonishing if the Polish army had already driven the Russians to such a distance.

It is painful that so much uncertainty exists with respect to events in which the whole of France takes such a lively interest. But, if we have no positive news, we have at least the consolation of observing that all the reports which are in circulation are favorable to the Polish cause, from which we may draw the inference that something satisfactory has really taken place, particularly as the *Prussian State Gazette* tells us nothing more about the magnificent operations of Marshal Paskewitsch, although it told us a fortnight ago that he was at the gates of Warsaw.

A letter from Valenciennes, dated September 7, mentions that a number of officers and sub-officers, with a quantity of artillery, which had a short time previously passed through that town on the way to Belgium, had returned to Valenciennes.

The *Cracow Courier* says:—"Our camp, in the environs of Warsaw, is composed of 80,000 men, who may certainly be regarded as the best and bravest troops in Europe. Such is the patriotic ardor with which they are animated, that they wait with the utmost anxiety for the signal to march against the enemy, in concert with the levy *en masse*, of which about 50,000 men, well armed, are encamped under the walls of the capital. In this number are comprised the following corps:—

1. The corps of Kaminski, 7000 strong, is in the environs of Konskie.

2. The corps of Rozycski, about 10,000 men, is at Ostrowice. In the palatinate of Cracow there are two camps formed of the levy *en masse*, one at Zrski, the other at Pilica, where there are about 10,000 men.

The reserves, with the Cossacks of Volhynia, amount to more than 15,000 regular troops: Poland, therefore, in the midst of her distress, has now at her command 170,000 men, who will march towards the enemy with the conviction that the safety or the ruin of the country depends upon a decisive victory, and who, solely confiding in the assistance of the Most High, who always assists the just cause, are about to sustain a combat with the second Russian Marshal, whose army does not number more than 100,000 men.

A letter written from the department of Somme, dated Sept. 8, says that the Duke of Orleans returned to Ham on the previous day, and was accompanied to St. Quentin in the most enthusiastic manner.

We hear that there have been six fires in the department of Junta, during the month of August; four of them arose accidentally, but two of them are to be attributed to revenge. One of the houses which was set on fire belonged to the Curate of Chaux-les-Crottenaye.

The Duke de Mortemart and suite arrived at Lubeck on the 4th inst. from St. Petersburgh. General Fabvier had embarked at Havre for Terceira. Marshal Mortier has been appointed Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, vice Marshal Macdonald."

From the London Courier, Sept. 15.

We subjoin extracts from the Brussels papers received to-day:

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.—Gen. Belliard and Sir Robert Adair have returned from Antwerp.

The Journal of Liege says, that for this week past the cannon foundry in that city had been at work day and night.

A boat, full of Belgian passengers, was upset at Burgh, on the Scheldt. Mr. Koopman, commanding the Dutch squadron before Antwerp, immediately sent some boats to their assistance, which conveyed them all on board the Surinam steamboat, where every attention was paid them. The captain had their boat righted, laid alongside his vessel, and furnished with provisions. The next day the passengers, being quite recovered, were put on board their boat, and proceeded to Burgh. But for the assistance afforded them by Mr. Koopman, several of them would inevitably have perished.

"A camp is forming on the heath of Castrau, near Mons, for 12,000 men of the army of Marshal Gerard. There will be a thousand tents large enough for 12 men. Mr. Dooms, of Lessines, has the contract for the supply of the camp with necessaries.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 12.—The Duke of Orleans and Marshal Gerard arrived here yesterday afternoon. His Majesty and the Duke of Orleans went to the theatre in the evening.

General Niegre, who commands the French artillery in Belgium, had a conference yesterday with the Minister of War.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13.—M. Nothomb is gone to London on a mission. M. Goblet is also gone to London. It is said he is to treat respecting the demolition of the fortresses.

The Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Marshal Gerard and their suite, will leave this city today, after the review, and go to Genappe.

The English merchants who had left Brussels, on account of the revolution, have now returned.

The Moniteur publishes a statement of the damage done in the Commune of Calloo by the invasion of the Dutch, attested by the Magistrates.

Forty-two houses, 40 stables, 10 coach houses, 20 barns, and three warehouses, were burnt, with all the furniture, effects, and corn which they contained. Several houses were plundered.

The Polden of Calloo and St. Anne, together about 2,000 acres, were inundated; ten men, women, women and children, were killed. The witnesses deposed that they were peaceable, and punished in the midst of their domestic labors.

The Russian, Austrian and French Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, Count Matuschewitz, on a special mission from Russia, and Baron de Wassenburg, on a special mission from Austria, had a conference for upwards of an hour with Viscount Palmerston yesterday at the Foreign Office. Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt, on a special mission from the Netherlands, and the Belgian Minister, transacted business at the Foreign Office yesterday. After the Conference a Cabinet Council was attended by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, Goodrich, and Althorp, the Earl of Carlisle, the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Stanly. The Ministers sat in deliberation about an hour and a half. The Danish Minister visited Viscount Palmerston yesterday at the Foreign Office.

It appears, by the Brussels papers, that King Leepold's Government is taking measures for the organization of a formidable military force to oppose another invasion of the Dutch, which it is supposed the King of Holland may attempt after the termination of the present armistice on the 10th of October. The emancipation states, that the army is to be distributed in three camps—two of 25,000 men, and one of 15,000 men. Seven Generals and 300 officers of all ranks are to be obtained from France; the militia from 1820 to 1831, to be called out; and 100 cannon to be got ready by the 30th of the present month.

Two law projects, it is said, for carrying these measures into effect, have been prepared by the War Minister, to be submitted to the Chambers.—Diest, Turnhout, and Tongres, are named as the places in which the three camps are to be established. Gen. Excelmans is one of the French officers to whom it is said a command in the Belgic army will be offered. A copy of the 30th Protocol, relative to the evacuation of Belgium by the French troops, and the occupation of Luxembourg by the German Confederacy, was received by the Brussels Cabinet on the 12th. The activity of the military operation seems to have followed the announcement of this Protocol.

WOOL SALE.—There was a very extensive sale on Wednesday, at Garraway's of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Wool, and the attendance of dealers was very numerous. The bales, 590 in number, were sold as follows:—The inferior wool carried from 7½ to 1s 2d per lb., and the finer of the other carried from the latter sum to 2s 2¼-½ per lb.—*Lon. Chron. 7th.*

The Augsburgh Gazette as the following, dated Lemberg, August 6th.—"An officer attached to the staff of General Rosen, writes to one of his friends that the garrison of Praga was about to make a diversion on the right bank of the Vistula. General Rosen consequently applied to Marshal Paskewitsch for a reinforcement, as he considered his corps quite too weak, should the Poles make their way from Praga into the interior. The request was immediately granted, for a bridge was erected two miles above Warsaw, over which 6,000 men of the corps of Pahlen, and sixteen pieces of cannon, passed to the right bank to join Gen. Rosen. But even these forces do not seem sufficient to oppose the Polish army, if it should make a sortie from Warsaw, which it might easily do with a force amounting to 40,000 combatants, whilst the combined forces of General Rosen do not exceed 24,000 men. As it is presumed that the Poles will attempt to force their way into Volhynia, the corps of Count Sacken has received orders to advance in great haste, and cover the frontiers of Volhynia. This General has already reached Dubno with 30,000 men."

The same paper contains the following letter from Cracow, dated August 29.—"This morning news has arrived here, which states that the Russian General Rosen, on the 21st, attacked the fortifications of Praga, and at the same time attempted to burn the bridge of boats between Praga and Warsaw. In both attempts, however, he was disappointed, upon which he retreated towards Wilosna."

The Cracow Courier of the 31st ult. contains the following paragraph:—"It is confidently asserted that the garrison of Zamosc has gained some brilliant advantages, and taken a considerable number of cannons from the Russians. It is added, that a letter from Lemberg has brought the intelligence of General Kaisaroff, the commander investing that town, having fled with the wreck of his army to Galicia, where he had been disarmed."

The Hamburgh Correspondent contains the following, dated Berlin, Sept. 3.—"By intelligence just received from Thorn, it appears that the Russians have sustained a considerable defeat. A Russian courier had passed through that town in great haste. It is asserted that the bridge near Szyine [a town situated on the left bank of the Vistula, in Prussian Poland] had been suddenly broke down by the Russians, and all their magazines removed to the left bank of the river. Great consternation seemed to prevail among the Russians, who, it it is said were pursued by General Uminski. Nothing positive is known, but it is probable that the battle must have taken place on the right bank of the Vistula, in the palatinate of Plozk. This news has excited great sensation here; and if another report of the defeat of Gen. Rudiger should be well founded, the two wings of the Russian army would be completely compromised, and even the centre would be exposed to danger."

"It is asserted that King Leopold has expressed a wish to have a certain number of young Belgians educated in the Polytechnic School at Paris. The French Government, it is said, will grant to Belgium what has been granted to Switzerland, namely the admission of pupils for education, but without participation in the ulterior advantages enjoyed by natives brought up in that institution."

Galignani's Messenger of September 12, received at Portland, contains two or three items of intelligence in addition to previous advices:—

According to letters from Warsaw, the Polish Minister has resigned, and Gen. Skrzynecki has entered the 4th regiment as a mere grenadier.

The St. Petersburgh Gazette contains an Imperial Decree, ordaining the levy of 4 recruits out of 500 individuals throughout the Empire, with the exception of certain localities. It also publishes a manifesto in which the Emperor, after expatiating on the disturbances that have taken place at St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Staraja, Russia, and the Military Colonies, announces that perfect tranquility has been restored, and that the rebels will be brought to punishment.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated the 4th inst.—"The King, having received a deputation from Amsterdam, entreating him to honor the town with his presence, is preparing to pass some days there with the whole royal family. The Duke of Saxe Weimar, Lieutenant General in the army of the Netherlands, having said to Sir Robert Adair, the British Ambassador in Belgium, that he blushed at having the King of England for his brother-in-law, Lord Grey has taken the matter up seriously, and has, it is said, demanded satisfaction from the Cabinet of the Hague, which however replied that it cannot interfere in family affairs. Besides this the Duke has received as his share of the rewards, for the short campaign in Belgium, a magnificent sword enriched with diamonds. The Prince of Orange, has hired a large mansion at Tilbourg, and appears to have the intention of passing the autumn there, and will, it is said, receive at the table the officers of the army which is quartered in the environs of the town. The organization of the reserves and other military preparations are still going on, and we have here in Holland little confidence in the duration of peace."

The head quarters of Marshal Gerard were expected on the 10th inst. at Mauburge, in the environs of which town there will be formed a camp of between 18,000 and 20,000 men. The great park of artillery has returned to France, and was ordered to Douay.

Extract of a private letter—The Belgian government has replied to the notification of the 35th Protocol with great energy, and frankly declared to the Conference that if King William resumed hostilities on the 10th of October, as Belgium had not had time to organise an army. King Leopold would have recourse to the French army, which would no doubt, hasten to the assistance of the defenceless Belgians.—Leopold knows well that he has nothing to expect from the British government, and that his policy leads him to seek a close alliance with France. The Protocol No. 35 has caused a great bustle among the whole diplomatic body.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

STILL LATER.

FALL OF WARSAW.

By the British ship Arkwright, which arrived last evening, from Dundee on the 24th of September, we have been able to obtain from a passenger the only late paper on board—the Dundee Courier of the 20th—which contains the disastrous intelligence we give below of the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. The captain of the Arkwright states that when he left Dundee, he had in his possession three London papers which contained a confirmation of this event, but he gave them away at the Orkney Islands, where he touched with his vessel. ☞None of our cotemporaries have the news.

From the Dundee Courier of September 20.

FALL OF WARSAW.

This capital has at length fallen! After two days of sanguinary fighting, the town surrendered by capitulation, and the Russians entered Praga.

The following communication is from the office of the London Times on the 17th.—"Official intelligence was received at Berlin, on the 11th inst. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 7th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., after two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the intrenchments which had been raised to protect the city."

"The Polish Army, followed by the Diet and the members of the Government, retired through Praga, on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian army entered, maintaining perfect order—persons and property were respected."

"The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Polck, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves."

Such is the substance of this fatal intelligence. It is still said that the Poles will maintain the struggle. But the loss of their capital is a fearful blow, and may, we fear, prove fatal to their cause.

It will be perceived that the above is said to be a "communication" from the London Times, not an extract. The Times receives an express from Paris every other day, and the presumption is, that on the 17th their express did not arrive until after their edition was printed; and consequently, that they merely announced the fact to the public, and forwarded the particulars to the different parts of the United Kingdom. This is the more probable, as the "Sun" of the afternoon of the 17th, merely alludes to the fact, without giving any particulars, and states, too, that Warsaw fell on the 11th instead of the 7th. There is not the slightest reason to doubt the authenticity of this intelligence, as it is expressly stated that the "official intelligence" was received at Berlin on the 11th.

The following is the extract alluded to, from the Sun of the 17th.

From the Sun.—"A morning cotemporary mentions the capitulation of Warsaw as a catastrophe that took place on the 11th, after "two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the intrenchments which had been raised to protect the city." We have still our hopes that this disastrous news is unfounded; if, however, it unluckily prove to be correct, we shall tremble for the sensation which it will create in the French capital. The people there feel an intense interest in the cause of the Poles, and will not, we apprehend, tamely brook the intelligence of the fall of Warsaw."

City, twelve o'clock.—The most unwelcome news for some time past, is announced this morning—the capitulation of Warsaw, after two days' fighting in its environs, with the storming of the Polish intrenchments by the Russians. The fate of the brave, but unfortunate Poles, is in general deplored throughout the city; some faint hopes are expected from the Polish army, who have made good their retreat towards Polck; no doubt the Emperor of Russia will grant them favorable terms, which they must accept, as their *point d'appui—Warsaw is lost*—we must now look to Paris and the French nation, how they will receive the sad catastrophe, and the effect it will have on the ministers of the King of the French; it will no doubt create a great sensation throughout France; but it is too late—the die is cast. In the Stock Exchange they do not give implicit credit to the fall of Warsaw, and we wish it was in our power to contradict it. Up to the present time it has not had much effect on the funds.

From the United States Gazette.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival at this port of the Colossus, Captain COFFIN, we have, through the politeness of Mr. SANDERSON, of the Coffee-House, London papers to the 21st, and Liverpool to the 22d of September. The taking of Warsaw, reported in the New York postscript, is fully confirmed. A letter dated Warsaw, Sept. 8, says—"Poland is again subject to its lawful sovereign. On the 5th inst. Field-Marshal Count Paskewitch sent a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his Majesty the submission of the city, and to promise, on the other hand, amnesty and pardon. With an infatuation which cannot be sufficiently deplored, these words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th, at day break the Russian army advanced to storm the city. After a most desperate and sanguinary resistance, our brave soldiers, with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of entrenchments which surround Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The task, however, was not ended with this; there remained a second line of entrenchments, and a broad moat round the city, defended by bastions.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th the Field-Marshal was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when Gen. Krukowiecki sent Gen. Prondzynski to him to announce the intention of the Polish nation to submit to its legitimate King. These sentiments were, however, not confirmed by that Chief of the Government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal. He affirmed that the consent of the Diet was necessary for such a submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the inutility of further defence, and the disasters which it would inevitably bring with it, the General withdrew at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to General Krukowiecki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given by one o'clock, the Marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. Half an hour more was requested for consideration, but this elapsing without a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal issued orders for the attack. It was terrible, and very successful; flags of truce were sent, but they bro't only dilatory answers. The attack was, therefore, begun upon the second line of intrenchments, which was carried at the point of the bayonet.—The enemy, who in the meantime received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens and the edges of the ditches towards the Jerusalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardor of the latter revived; they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valor which had already distinguished the two days were renewed, and at nine o'clock in the evening, the intrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls—every thing, in short, was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime night had set in, and the army required repose.

The lines of intrenchments carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners and nearly 100 pieces of cannon, were the trophies of these two memorable days.

Nothing could save the city and the enemy's army. Both, therefore, implored the clemency of the Emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw.—The Polish army and the nation have submitted to their Monarch; the former, in conformity with the Emperor's manifesto, is gone to Plozk, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give more detailed accounts of these important events. The glorious success which we have obtained has been purchased by severe losses. The Field Marshal himself has received a contusion on the left arm and the breast. Krukowiecki has resigned his power.

General Malachowski has announced to the Field Marshal, in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the army to Plozk with the intention of waiting there for the commands of his Imperial Majesty. We hope that the Polish army will persevere in these good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations which may, perhaps, have been addressed to it."

The London Morning Herald of the 20th says:—The fate of Warsaw, and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a general gloom over the public mind; hard and bitter are the complaints against a government, which, by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris represent the state of the capital as most alarming, the public feeling is raised to a state of phrenzied hostility against the ministers, on their policy towards Poland: their funds have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent.

The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there, a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances.—Men view it as a national calamity—as a national disgrace, of which each individual must bear his share. The Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened, and hanged in effigy—crowds throng the streets, with crape and arm bands, some pillaging gun-makers' shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets—the drum beats hourly to arms—the Marseillaise is publicly sung in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion—and to sum up all in one significant sentence, the Ministry has been twice defeated on points which it had strongly at heart.

M. M. Casimir Perrier and Sebastiani had a narrow escape with their lives on Saturday.

Jewels of the Princess of Orange.—On Monday evening two natives of France, a man and a woman, arrived at this port in the Monongahela, Capt. Dixey, from America. On Tuesday morning, in consequence of some information which he had received, the vigilant superintendent of our police, Mr. Parlour, apprehended them at the Princess' Dock, and succeeded in recovering property which they had brought with them to the amount of £20,000, being part of the jewels stolen from the palace at Brussels, about two years ago. At the time the robbery was committed, the thieves made their escape by way of Havre to America, and no trace of the property was discovered till July last, when the collector of New York seized upwards of £21,000 worth, in the possession of a man who was stated to be an Italian, of the name of Carara. He succeeded, however, in eluding the search of the police, and in all probability is one of the respectable individuals who have now paid us a viisit. The original value of the jewels was about £212,000. We understand that the parties will shortly be sent to Brussels.

On the evening of the 19th, the Reform Bill was up for a third reading.

Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the Reform Bill, which, curiously enough, owing to no one rising till after the speaker had put down the question, and declared that the Ayes had it, was very unexpectedly brought to a division. Sir J. Scarlett rose, but the speaker did not allow him to proceed. The division was 113 to 58. New clauses and several amendments were then proposed and adopted, after which Lord J. Russel moved "that the bill do now pass"—a motion that was hailed with a good deal of cheering. The question, however, it will be seen, was debated, Sir J. Scarlett rising in good time to protest against the "New Constitution." An extended but very desultory debate, it will be perceived, ensued. Ultimately the debate was adjourned until this day.

DISTURBANCE IN PARIS.

From the Private Correspondent of the London Standard.

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1831.—Our position is most grave. I cannot write too seriously, nor express myself too strongly upon this point. The news of the capitulation of Warsaw, which will have reached you ere this, has thrown this capital into a state of the greatest uneasiness and popular effervescence; and unless this evening there shall be a change of ministers and of system, the consequences will be extremely sad. Paris is all in movement. Last night the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was assailed by a mob of some thousand persons. Every window was broken except those protected by external shutters; and but for the arrival of Municipal Guards on horseback, the mob would have entered the interior of the apartments. A similar exhibition of popular feeling manifested itself opposite the Hotel of M. Casimir Perier, and had not the King been at Neuilly, the Palais Royal would have become the scene of riots. The National Guards, generally so forward in putting down all these movements, were last night no where to be seen, and in the Rue St. Martin, large mobs traversed the street with a black flag, crying, "*Vive la Republique!*" "*Vive Napoleon,*" "*Vive la Pologne.*" At the Nouveautes Theatre, where the *March of Liberty* was to have been performed, the police required that the piece should not be played, lest the distinct allusions to the Polish cause should be succeeded by tumults. In the garden of the Palais Royal, the *Marseillaise* and *Parisienne* were sung till a late hour, and the young men paraded the streets with crape on the arm. At an early hour this morning the same scenes recommenced. Mobs formed in the neighborhood of the Hotel of M. Sebastiani, and there, on his leaving his dwelling for the Councils of Ministers at the Palais Royal, his carriage was attacked, and he was followed to the Place Vendome with groans and hisses. The windows of his carriage were broken. I have just returned from a long walk in Paris, and have visited the principal points of importance. Outside the Chamber of Deputies large groups are assembled, crying, "Down with Perier," "Vive la Pologne," "Down with the Ministers." At the Place Palais Royal, about 2000 persons were assembled, and as any minister left the Palace who was unpopular, the people uttered menacing cries, and attempted to stop the carriage of Casimir Perier, but were prevented by the Municipal Guards and cavalry of the National Guards. The court of the Palais Royal was filled with soldiers and National Guards. In the gardens and galleries of the Palais Royal there were, about an hour since, some 30,000 persons collected. They read the journals aloud—get chairs and address the multitude—sing the *Marseillaise*—and cry aloud for "war." Of course the shops were closed, or closing; and every one believes in that neighborhood that we shall pass a sad night. In the Place Vendome there were about 2000 persons collected; some engaged in throwing flowers at the foot of the monument in honor of Napoleon, and others in discussing the affairs of Poland, and all the hotels are closing the gates and shutting the external blinds. In the Rue St. Honore thousands of persons are assembled, some talking to each other in parties of 20 to 50, but all bent on mischief. The Rues St. Denis and St. Martin are filled with dense mobs, and it is much to be feared that as night approaches, similar attacks will be made on the gunsmiths and fire arms shops, as were made last night at the corner of the Rue St. Fiacre. Of the sentiments of the Faubourg St. Antoine, we can pronounce no opinion at the present moment. To-night the workmen will receive their wages—to-morrow and Monday are holidays, and it is very possible they may be spent in tumult and uproar. I have just seen Marshal Lobau and General Pajol return on horseback from an inspection of Paris, and I think their reports cannot but be alarming. The Council of Ministers has now broken up. It is said that a change of ministry will immediately take place, though of this no positive assurance is yet given. The Bourse is in a state of almost unparalleled uneasiness, and certainly since the trial of the ex-ministers, we have seen no mobs at all to be compared for force and gravity to those now assembling. The guards are being called out in various directions, but they answer but slowly to the call, and it is generally believed that they will join in requiring a change of ministry. This is the position of affairs at the moment I am writing, and in the present excited state of feeling nothing which could occur would create in me any astonishment.

From the National Gazette.

We have received by the ship Colossus, arrived at this port from Liverpool, the London Morning Chronicle of the 20th September, and are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, for Liverpool papers of the 22d. Of the fall of Warsaw there can be no doubt. The intelligence is official from Prussia and France, and the details are precise. What seems almost equal in importance to the disastrous event itself, is the effect which it produced in Paris, and for an account of which we refer to the letter of O. P. Q., that we copy from the Morning Chronicle. The editor of that paper remarks—"We have more than once stated that the reduction of Poland would in all probability be the end of the reign of Louis Philip; and we are much mistaken if the aspect of affairs at Paris do not now lead to a change of government. The French are greatly incensed that the Poles, who by their rising enabled them to give consistency to their revolution, and place themselves on a footing of equality with the military powers, have been rather injured than aided by the government of Louis Philip. The papers are, however, unjust towards the government.—The French and English could not have prevented the military operations of Russia by any thing short of a war, and the Poles must in the long run have been overpowered without a warlike intervention in their favor. We need hardly observe that diplomacy is always unavailing in matters of consequence. *It would not surprise us if the indignation of the French should produce a Continental war.*"

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE QUEEN'S CROWN.

The Crown which the Queen wears at the Coronation differs very little from the Crown of State worn by his Majesty, except that it is smaller, and the jewels are not so numerous or so large. The mound is of gold, instead of aquamarina.—The Crown in which the Queen returns from the Abbey to Westminster Hall is made to eclipse all others. It is of the form of the preceding, but so thickly covered with immensely large pearls and diamonds, and other invaluable jewels, that not a particle of the gold can be seen. The mound and arches are an entire mass of pearls. The value of these jewels is £111,900; and, though they are so numerous and large, the whole Crown weighs only 19 ozs. 10 dwts. The following are the values respectively of the jewels in this most resplendent of diadems: Twenty diamonds round the circle, 1,500, each £30,000

Two large centre diamonds, £2,000 each	4,000
Fifty-four smaller diamonds, placed at the angles of the former	100
Four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds	12,000
Four large diamonds at the tops of the Crosses	40,000
Twelve diamonds contained in the fleur-de-lis	10,000
Eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same	2,000
Pearls, diamonds, &c., on the arches and crosses	10,000
One hundred and forty-one diamonds on the mound	500
Twenty-six diamonds on the upper cross	3,000
Two circles of pearls about the rim	300
	£111,900

Captain Norton's Rifle-Shell.—Under this name a London paper thus notices a new invention of a British officer:—

We have recently had an opportunity of seeing Captain Norton repeat experiments with his rifle-shell, with the success of which we, as far as our knowledge of gunnery went, were perfectly satisfied. Capt. N. loaded a rifle-pistol in the usual way, putting instead of a ball a shell with a peg, which should first strike the object aimed at, and, being driven in, explode the shell. The principle of this project is, that the effect of the rifling upon the shell shall always keep it in the direction which is given to it on leaving the muzzle of the gun: so that it shall invariably impinge on the same point, penetrate the substance, and explode with destructive precision. We witnessed this in repeated instances. The board fired at was pierced and ignited; and it appeared to us that such an engine employed against ammunition wagons, baggage, and camp equipages, must be of prodigious efficacy in war.

The amount of the coasting trade of the city of New York is estimated, in the New York Advocate, at $95,806,000 per annum.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia.* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	44
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do. do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	½
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cognac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ife, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chillicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

TARIFF CONVENTION.

October 29th—Morning.—Mr. C. F. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee appointed to report an address, announced to the Convention that the committee would be prepared to submit the address on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.—Mr. Alexander H. Everett, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, made a report, stating that it was deemed expedient to defer the preparation of the memorial until after the rising of the Convention, inasmuch as the memorial must necessarily be based upon facts which will be presented in other reports to be made to the Convention. Mr. Lyman, of Massachusetts, moved that the report be accepted, and that the Chairman be requested to draft the memorial.

Mr. Roberts, of Pa. was not satisfied with the plan proposed by the committee. He thought the Convention ought not to separate without having the signature of every member to the memorial to be addressed to Congress.

Mr. John Woodward, of N. York, was opposed to delegating the power of the Convention to a committee. The venerable member repudiated the plan recommended by the committee, and sat down amidst applause.

Mr. Everett explained the object of the committee—who had acted, he said, upon what they had believed to be the general sense of the members. The facts to be employed in the memorial, would be submitted in reports, and from that consideration they supposed that the course recommended was the only proper one to be adopted.

Mr. Roberts, of Pa., still thought that the committee could discharge the duty assigned them, without further delay. A paper amplifying a little the general report of the committee of arrangements, and signed by each member, would have great weight in ensuring the continuance of protection to American industry. He moved that the report be re-committed for that purpose.

Mr. Forward, of Pa., did not think that names could have much weight in Congress, if they were not supported by arguments. The committee were not in possession of facts, and could not therefore appear successfully before Congress.

Mr. Woodward, of this city, again spoke on the question, and stated that he had heretofore drafted every memorial on the subject of the American System that had ever been presented to Congress from this city.

Mr. Richards, the Mayor of Philadelphia, expressed his views in favor of the course recommended by the committee.

Mr. Sharpe, of N. York, said that a former Convention [Harrisburgh, we suppose] prepared its memorial before its adjournment, and this Convention could do the same. Mr. Everett again went into an explanation of the views of the committee. If the report were to contain an answer to another paper not yet published, (Free Trade Memorial,) that object could only be done by delay.

Mr. Roberts thought it would be well enough to have a residuary committee, to answer the other memorial when published, but he saw no reason for withdrawing his motion.

Mr. Goddard, of Connecticut, feared that the object of the last speaker could not be accomplished within a reasonable time.

Mr. Woodward rose and observed that the last speaker was the bearer of the memorial of the Hartford Convention to the Congress of the United States. There was an instantaneous burst of indignation from every quarter of the house at this suggestion. The President called to order, and and required the member to take his seat.

Mr. Goddard rose and wished to be heard in answer, but the President said that as he had immediately arrested the observations of the member from New York he could not allow Mr. G. to proceed. Mr. Woodward attempted to gain the floor two or three times during the excitement that prevailed, but was overwhelmed with hisses.

Several gentlemen remarked to Mr. Goddard, audibly, that it was not necessary for him to take notice of what had passed.

Afternoon Session.—The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed on Committees, not before published:

Central committee on correspondence—Messrs. Niles, Carey, Dwight, Hubbard, Dupont, Tibbetts and McCulloch.

On the influence of the Tariff on the currency—Messrs. Ellicott, Knower, Lawrence, White and McCulloch.

On Vegetable Dyes—Messrs. Buell, Eldridge and Taft.

On Silk, Hemp, and other agricultural materials.—Messrs. Brown, Jones, Leiper, Watsen, Mather, Ruggles, Prey, Coryell, Lyman and White.

Mr. Forward moved that the committee No. 4 (on the effect which the Tariff has on Foreign and Domestic Trade, and on the Mechanic Arts.) be directed to report on the propriety of forming associations to collect and publish facts in connection with the matters referred to them, for the purpose of showing the benefits derived from the Tariff.

The gentleman spoke at considerable length in support of his resolution—(want of space prevents our publishing the speech.) The resolution was agreed to.

The Committee, on cash payments, on duties and imports, reported that they had had the subject under consideration, and they believed the practice of paying in cash would aid the system of supporting American industry, but they begged leave to be excused from presenting a more full report, until after they had consulted some of our merchants.

Mr. Woodward, of New York, rose to speak to the question, but he was received with hisses and other expressions of disapprobation. (The gentleman endeavored to make himself heard, but the confusion arising from the hissing entirely prevented our hearing his remarks.)

As correctly as we could ascertain, Mr. W. moved that the report be laid on the table. Several members called out "question," "question," while he was on the floor, and the President decided that as the question was called for, he should submit it to the meeting.

The question was put and lost.

Mr. Lock of New York moved that a committee of —— be appointed to consider on what articles and to what extent the present rate of duties may be reduced without injuring our commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, and its effects on the revenue of the United States.

In support of this motion, the gentleman said that he thought if such a committee was appointed it would prevent much of the embarrassment under which the convention labored. He did not think that the public wish could be satisfied unless the convention would record their opinion, relative to the reduction of the Tariff. He was of opinion that it would be the duty of the convention to express their opinion. He thought that the people of the United States would not be satisfied unless such a resolution as proposed by him was carried into effect.

Mr. Dunlap said he thought the subject was already before the committee No. 2.

The resolution offered by Mr. Lockwood was laid on the table.

The convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Monday.

October 31st.—At the opening of the Convention this morning, only about half the number of delegates appeared.

The committee on the production and manufacture of cotton, made a report stating that it was not in their power to obtain the information necessary to prepare a detailed report during the session of the Convention. The report was accepted.

A motion was made by Mr. Crosby of Mass. that the resolution adopted by the Convention on Saturday, which recommended to the members of the Convention to form associations within their respective districts for the purpose of collecting statistic facts on the subjects of Agriculture and Manufactures, with a view to illustrate the advantages resulting from the protective system, be so amended as to comprise within its scope the important subject of Commerce. Mr. C. thought that the interests of Commerce were essentially connected with the System, and was unwilling to see it neglected in the investigation recommended. The resolution was accordingly reconsidered.

Mr. Keener of Baltimore addressed the Convention on the question, and expressed his great satisfaction that advocates were beginning to appear to sustain the objects of Commerce. There were one or two gentlemen in the Convention who had adverted to it, particularly the eloquent gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Dwight.) He (Mr. K.) did not come here as the friend of a particular party—he was the friend of an American system, which had for its object the whole interests of the country. He would go as far as any man to protect domestic industry, but in so doing he could not lose sight of the promotion of the common weal.

It was suggested by Mr. Austin, of Boston, that the object contemplated by the resolution would be better answered by limiting the inquiry. After an ineffectual motion by Mr. Ellsworth of Conn. to refer the whole subject matter to re-committee of five, Mr. Murray of this city rose and said that he hoped there were many advocates of Commerce in the Convention. He could speak in behalf of the New York delegation on that subject. "Commerce is the tree on which the American eagle builds," said Mr. M., "and we are its nestlings."

Mr. Murray said that he could not sit down under the imputation that he was unfriendly to commerce. A judicious Tariff was one of the best aids to commerce, and it was well known that it was the want of a permanent system that tended to cripple and injure commercial enterprise. He moved that the resolution be amended by including within the objects proposed to be accomplished by it, the interests of commerce and mechanic arts.—The amendment was adopted, and the resolution and amendment was passed with great unanimity.

Mr. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, from the committee appointed on that subject, reported an Address to the people of the United States, which was read and applauded.

During the reading of the address, the venerable Ex-President Adams entered the chamber, and was conducted to a seat beside the President of the Convention by General James Tallmadge, one of the Vice Presidents. The Convention rose instantly in a body, and testified their high sense of the satisfaction with which they witnessed his appearance, by loud and repeated plaudits.

The acceptance of the address was moved by Mr. Hemphill of Pennsylvania, who suggested that 20,000 copies be printed for the use of the Convention.

Mr. McCullough, of Maryland, expressed his disapprobation of several clauses of the address, particularly that part which alluded to the late Convention in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ingersoll said that in the whole course of the address there was not the slightest allusion to that Convention. He was the last man to speak disrespectfully of that Convention, knowing as he did, the intelligence, patriotism, and private worth of many of the gentlemen who composed it.

The address was *unanimously accepted*.—The address is the joint production of Messrs. Ingersoll, Kennedy, and Dutton. Six drafts of an address were presented to a committee, and each of the above gentlemen was the author of one of these. They were occupied several days in the arrangement and preparation of the materials.—The constitutional argument is clearly, beautifully, and ingeniously written. The political economy is imbued with a number of curious facts, illustrative of its principles.

The address is longer than the Free Trade address, and fills about 100 pages of manuscript.—*The close of the address unqualifiedly admits the propriety of modifying the Tariff, but expresses a doubt as to the proper period that this modification should be made.* There is a disposition to trust this vital and important point to Congress, and in this the Convention is right.

Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, is one of the principal contributors to the address.

Mr. French, of Albany, offered a resolution, which went to propose the appointment of a committee to petition Congress that a portion of the revenue which was the result of the Tariff might be applied to the purchase of young slaves of from 5 to 12 years of age.

No sooner were the words of this resolution heard, than it excited a general burst of indignant feelings—several motions at once were made to lay it on the table. Mr. Ingersoll at length obtained a hearing, and in a short speech denounced the resolution in the strongest terms, as unjust, as cruel and insulting to the Southern States, and proposing a flagrant breach of the Constitution, in offering to purchase slaves from our fellow-citizens of the South with their own money.

The mover could scarce get a hearing, but having protested against any such intentions as seemed to have been imputed to his resolution, immediately withdrew it, amidst loud applauses from all parts of the Hall. The Convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

November 1.—A communication from a meeting in the county of Kanhawa, Western Virginia, was read: also a communication from the Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee to inquire into any evasion of the Revenue Laws, reported in part, which was read. The Report states that difficulties had arisen in obtaining direct evidence of the frauds, but notices many methods resorted to for fraudulent purposes, and requesting further time to report in full.

Mr. Cox observed, that he had received a letter from Mr. Ingham, late Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the Treasury was defrauded by means of the rate of exchange on England.

Mr. Ellsworth went into a statement of facts in relation to frauds practised in the importation of woollen goods, by false swearing at the Custom-House. The Auction System was also spoken of by Mr. E. as a powerful engine by which such frauds were disguised and shielded from detection. The Auction System forced into this country the refuse stocks of every market in the world. The Collector of this port has hitherto been unable to perform his duty, on account of a public sentiment against scrutiny; but within the last six months a correct feeling had prevailed, and frauds had been discovered within that time, the duty on which would amount to very nearly forty-eight thousand dollars. He spoke of a case tried in Philadelphia, in which the deposition of a clerk in England had influenced the opinion of the Jury. Enough such depositions, he said, might be obtained in England, to load a cart, for sixpence a piece. An old importer told Mr. E. that on a visit to England, he was urged by the manufacturers to buy goods worth nine and ten shillings per yard, and have them invoiced at 6s. 8d. He expressed surprise at the offer; but the manufacturers said, they were doing it for his neighbors every day. This individual had declared, that if this system went on much longer, he must decline business.

Mr. Ellsworth concluded his remarks by presenting to the Convention, for the acceptance of each member, a pamphlet containing some flagrant cases of violation of the Revenue Laws in the importation of Woollens.

After further debate, the report and resolution were accepted.

A report from Mr. *Bruen*, chairman of the delegation from *Kanawha*, in Virginia, on the manufacture of Salt, was presented and referred to the Central Committee.

Mr. Crolius made a report on Cabinet Ware, which was read and accepted.

Mr. Sayre, of New York, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that before this Convention finally adjourn, the President be requested to invite some clergyman to return thanks to Almighty God for his bounties to this land, and to implore the continuation thereof.

Mr. Roberts of Pa., presented a resolution authorising the Central Committee to call a meeting of the friends of the American system in the year 1832, if they deem it expedient, at such time and place as they may see fit. Agreed to.

Mr. Silby, of Mass., after having made some preliminary remarks, in which he stated that attempts had been made to sow discord among the members of various sections, and of various party sentiments,—offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the Convention met with one object, and acted with one object; and that they viewed with contempt the efforts to produce discord,—This resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. Everett, and adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to Mathew Carey of Philadelphia, and Hezekiah Niles of Baltimore, were unanimously adopted.

After some other similar matters, the President announced that the hour of adjournment had now arrived, and made some pertinent remarks, acknowledging the honor bestowed upon him, and the support he had received in the performance of his duties in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Schroeder made an appropriate and impressive prayer, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A correspondent inquires, somewhat jeeringly, whether the Tariff Convention at New York was "too numerous for business." We answer, that, in general, any assembly of five or six hundred *clever* men,—especially fluent Americans,—must be deemed so. But the national spirit of declamation was laid in an unexampled manner, in both the recent conventions. In the Free Trade, there was *(mirabile dictu!)* too little discussion; and in the Tariff, it does not appear that there was too much. In the latter, we recognise a real business, investigative, statistical, and exegetical character. From these two anomalous cases, Congress may derive lessons of desired reform. By and by, that body may hit the *juste milieu*.—*Nat Gaz.*

The Literary Convention assembled this morning at 10 o'clock. On motion of Albert Gallatin, *John Q. Adams* was appointed President of the Convention; *Albert Gallatin* and *E. P. Livingston*, were named as Vice Presidents; *John Delafield* and *Professor Joselyn*, of Union College, were appointed Secretaries. Many members not having arrived, and the committees not being ready with their reports, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.—*N. Y. American, Nov* 1.

Constitutionality of the Tariff vindicated.—It is with satisfaction we learn that a pamphlet is about to issue from the press of E. Bliss on this subject. It is a letter addressed by *G. C. Verplanck*, Esq., one of our representatives in Congress, to Colonel *William Drayton*, of Charleston, S. C. vindicating the *constitutionality* of the Tariff. This letter will have the more effect, coming as it does from one known to be a friend to Free Trade, and an opponent, upon principle, of the Tariff.—*N. Y. American.*

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—forty miles open.—The Gazette, of yesterday evening, states the gratifying fact "that the assurances given in the late annual report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that the second and third divisions of the road would be opened for use by the first of November, have been realised."

In a letter which the editor of the Gazette has seen from a gentleman who performed the trip, dated the 30th instant, he says—"the Pioneer Car passed yesterday (Saturday) morning on the line as far as the foot of the inclined plane, No. 1. at Parr Ridge," being a distance of forty miles from Baltimore.

The fourth division of the road, which extends to the Monocacy, as well as the inclined planes over the Parr Ridge, and the lateral road to Frederick, will be opened within the month of November.

The graduation of the fifth Division, extending from the Monocacy river to the Potomac, is nearly completed, except at a single point of about two or three hundred yards, which will soon be graduated, and the traveling on the road will, without any doubt, be established to the Potomac river within a few weeks.

We believe that the actual distance already about to be opened, being about forty miles, embraces the longest line of *continuous* rail-way in operation either in this country or in Europe, and when the road shall be finished to the Potomac river, which will be within five or six weeks, the whole distance under track will be about seventy miles, and will give to Baltimore an extent of railroad of perhaps double the length of any one *continuous line* of rail tracks in the world.

Arrangements are now in train to open the road for regular travel: stables have been erected, and every other facility so far completed that the entire western travel can be accomodated on the railroad in the course of the present week.

The spirited proprietors of the great Western Stages have established a new line between this city and Wheeling, which will convey passengers *forty miles on the Railroad*, commencing this day, and on or about Christmas the whole of the travel by that line will pass through Frederick, making use of the railroad between it and Baltimore.

Liberia.—The Agent of the Colonization Society at Norfolk has advertised for a vessel to take out emigrants from that port. In a letter from Southampton, as we learn from the *Herald*, it is stated that 245 men, women and children, in that county alone, have resolved to embark for Liberia. Most of the men are mechanics, and are all represented as being of good character.

We have seen a letter, (says the Herald,) from one of the Colonists, (received by the arrival at Philadelphia,) which speaks in glowing terms of the trade and prospects of the Colony. The writer adds, that it was his intention to have visited the United States this year, but having been appointed *Sheriff of the Colony*, he found it inconvenient.—*Nat. Jour.*

The fall of Warsaw is further confirmed, if further confirmation be necessary, by the ship Hamilton, Captain Bunker, arrived at New York from Elsineur, whence she sailed on the 20th of September.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The number of primary schools in Boston (for children between four and seven years of age) is sixty-two, containing an aggregate of 3,319 pupils.

Emigration.—Messrs. Riley & Scott, of the city of New York, own a large body of land in the upper end of this county, and extending into the south west corner of Mercer county. A great accession of settlers has taken place lately on those lands. We are authorised from an authentic source, to say, that between *one and two hundred families of new settlers* will be on the next spring, principally from Massachusetts and New Jersey. The tide of emigration is nearly equally rapid to other parts of the country. Almost every day we hear of new settlers. This is as it should be. We have long been satisfied that if the resources of West Pennsylvania were fully developed they hold out to emigrants much stronger inducements than those of Illinois, &c. westward. We sincerely wish our new and enterprising settlers, health and prosperity.—*Venango Democrat.*

New Counterfeit.—A ten dollar United States bill on the Bank of Philadelphia, was presented at the Branch here yesterday, and detected as a counterfeit. It was the first which had appeared. The vignette Justice, surrounded with stars. The imitation is so accurate, that it is impossible to give any marks, by which the counterfeits can be detected. The ten dollar notes payable at the Branches, are printed from a different plate. The vignette is an eagle.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

In the Saturday Courier of Philadelphia, is a brief account of a case of Dropsy, from a Scotch paper. The patient, a female, had been tapped 35 times, the quantity of fluid on the first occasion being 11½ Scotch pints, making in all, by the tappings, and punctures of the legs, &c. 252½ pints.

There is mentioned a case from Missouri, in the Philadelphia Medical Recorder, of October 1825, of 69 tappings, of 2 gallons each time.—There was a man in our village, a few weeks ago, with the bloom of health on his cheek, active and well, who, in the fall and winter of 1817, and spring and summer of 1818, lost, by 30 tappings, 12 quarts at each time, equal to 936 pints of fluid, besides what may be computed at one fourth more by various emptyings through the operation of medicine—amounting in all to at least 1100 pints. The rapidity of the secretion in this case was perhaps uncommon, it being often necessary to perform the operation in three days after it had been performed. The pain from distension became intolerable as soon as the quantity of 12 quarts occupied the cavity, though in another case a delicate female lost 32 pounds weight of fluid, without any considerable previous pain. In the case of the man above mentioned, the secretion probably depended on a diseased liver, as it was finally cured, after various bleedings, cathartics, emetics, diuretics and sodoriñcs, by a persevering daily use of a combination of digitalis, squills, and calomel, in small doses, often repeated. The operation of the prescription was diuretic, moderately laxative, keeping the gums slightly sore for perhaps 10 or 12 weeks. A severe injury on the right side, producing acute inflammation of the liver, laid the foundation of this disease.—*Greensburgh Gazette.*

Re-action—Money Market.—Exchange is put down by the United States' Bank, and this will stop the business of exporting specie in a great measure.

The ship Extio, just from Havre *comes* back in *ballast*. We are glad to see a slight suspension of the VALUABLE trade of our country in *Cologne water, French snuff boxes and matches*, for which our banks and all our mercantile interest have occasionally to stop business. Truly it is a glorious thing to import such trumpery, and send all our specie out of the country to pay for it. We perceive that the owners of the Extio have acted with a little judgment. It will be time enough to import a few more millions when we have paid for what we have already on hand.—*Phil. Dai. Adv.*

The trial of Ephraim Douglass, Jr. Esq. for the murder of Moses Shaw, which commenced on Tuesday last was concluded on Saturday—the Jury having after an absence of two hours returned with a verdict of manslaughter. The court sentenced him yesterday evening to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—*Uniontown Democrat, Nov.* 1.

Chief Justice Marshall has attained the age of seventy-six.

From a late London paper.

Speed of the Horse.—Common reports say that Flying Childers could run a mile in a minute, but there is no authentic account of this. He ran over the Round Course at Newmarket (three miles six furlongs and ninety-three yards) in six minutes and forty seconds; and the Beacon Course (four miles one furlong and 138 yards) in seven minutes and thirty seconds. In 1772 a mile was run by Firetail, in one minute and four seconds. In October, 1741, at the Curragh Meeting in Ireland, Mr. Wilde engaged to ride 127 miles in nine hours. He performed it in six hours and 21 minutes. He employed ten horses, and allowing for mounting anddismounting, and a moment for refreshment, he rode for six hours at the rate of 20 miles an hour. Mr. Thornhill, in 1745, exceeded this, for he rode from Stilten to London and back, and again to Stilton, being 213 miles, in 11 hours and 34 minutes, which is, after allowing the least possible time for changing horses, 20 miles an hour for 11 hours, and on the turnpike road and uneven ground. Mr. Shaftoe, in 1762, with ten horses, and five of them ridden twice, accomplished fifty miles and a quarter, in one hour and forty-nine minutes. In 1763 Mr. Shaftoe won a more extraordinary match. He was to procure a person to ride one hundred miles a day, on any one horse each day, for twenty-nine days together, and to have any number of horses not exceeding twenty-nine. He accomplished it on fourteen horses; and, on one day, he rode one hundred and sixty miles, on account of the tiring of his first horse.—Mr. Hull's Quibbler, however, afforded the most extraordinary instance on record of the stoutness as well as speed of the race horse. In December, 1786, he ran twenty-three miles, round the flat at Newmarket, in fifty-seven minutes and ten seconds.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1831

Our readers will find in this day's paper a very full account of the capture of Warsaw, and of the proceedings of the Tariff Convention at N. York. Although we sincerely regret the result of the gallant struggles of the Poles, yet we are not at all disappointed: the odds against them was too fearfully great to permit a dispassionate mind to expect a more favorable issue. The Convention will, we trust, have done much to insure the permanency of the protection of American Industry, and to procure the repeal of the duties upon all articles which we cannot produce in this country.

MR. CLAY, MR. WIRT, AND MR. CALHOUN.—A late number of the United States' Gazette contains the two hundred and twelfth letter from the industrious and valuable correspondent of that paper at Washington, from which we have taken the following extract:

"It is surmised that the friends of Mr. Calhoun are in deliberation as to the policy of taking up Mr. Wirt, and suspending, for the present, the claims of Mr. Calhoun. It is known that between these two individuals there has always been a strong personal feeling: and the inference is made that Mr. Wirt's friendship to Mr. Calhoun would be much greater than any which he would exhibit towards Mr. Clay in case of his election. Consequently, those pretended friends who are willing to yield Mr. Clay for the purpose of electing Mr. Wirt, would not only sacrifice Mr. Clay's just claims to the Presidency, but would even preclude the nation from having the benefit of his services in any public station whatsoever. Here, therefore, we have a new reason for adherence to Mr. Clay to the end."

We have frequently admired and noticed the sagacity with which the writer of these letters has selected from the prevailing rumors of the day those which were best entitled to credence, and we have so much confidence in his judgment, as to believe that the surmise as to the suspension of Mr. Calhoun's claims for the present is well founded. We are, however, surprised at the conclusion to which he arrives from the premises, which he assumes as established.

The National Republican party once adopted, as their proud watch-word, the noble sentiment, "Not for the glory of Cæsar, but for the welfare of Rome;" and we confidently trust that they are not yet prepared to abandon it, and become the mere personal partisans of any man—not even of Henry Clay. For years we have upbraided the Jackson party for their abject devotion to a man—will we now imitate their example? We trust not. We confidently trust that the only aim and object of the National Republicans will be the prosperity of the country. We trust that, as the National Republican party are fully convinced that the re-election of General Jackson would be a serious injury to our country, they will seriously and honestly set themselves to work to ascertain, if possible, what competent and orthodox statesman will be most likely to combine the suffrages of the Anti-Jackson party, and that they will give their support to that man, without regard to the *personal interests* of any individual.

Suppose it should hereafter be found that this surmise is well founded—that the Calhoun party are determined to support Mr. Wirt for the Presidency: suppose, also, that it should appear highly probable that the National Republican party can, by giving their suffrages to the same gentleman, secure his election and prevent that of the present unfit incumbent—will they, can they, honestly and conscienciously, prevent this desirable result, by a blind adhesion to a man who, under this hypothesis, could not be elected. We hope not—we believe not. Mr. Wirt is admitted to be a competent statesman. The Hagerstown Torch Light, an advocate of Mr. Clay, admits that he is a friend of the American System. Could honest and conscientious men, under such circumstances, think for a moment of supporting Mr. Clay?

The Anti-Masons, the Calhoun party, and the Clay party, by uniting on one man, can secure his election and defeat that of General Jackson. The Anti-Masons, in the spirit, certainly, if not with the intent of a compromise, have nominated Mr. Wirt, a mason, and a competent and orthodox statesman: the Calhoun party accede to the nomination, and it only remains for the Clay party to evince the same conciliatory and patriotic spirit, to insure success. Will they, by an uncompromising zeal in favor of a man, destroy this bright prospect, which is held out to us by two divisions of the Anti-Jackson party? This would be assuming a serious responsibility.

So far, we have taken it for granted that the reasoning of the letter as to the effect of Mr. Wirt's election upon Mr. Clay's prospects is correct.—Fortunately, however, this reasoning is altogether unsound. Mr. Calhoun cannot be a formidable rival for the presidency: he can, no doubt, command the votes of several of the southern states, but his late *nullifying* letter has completely *nullified* his prospects for the presidency. Mr. Clay is the ablest and most zealous advocate of the American System, but his vote for Mr. Adams, by exciting unjust prejudices against him, has, in a great degree, weakened the hold which his support of the Tariff gave him upon the affections of the people. His continuance as a candidate fosters those prejudices. If he were now to withdraw, those prejudices, having nothing to feed upon, would gradually subside, and at a future election he could come forward with increased strength.

Suppose, however, that his friends obstinately refuse to accede to this proposed compromise, what would be his hope of success, when opposed by Anti-Masonry in the eastern and middle states, and in Ohio, by Calhoun in the south, and by Jacksonism every where? He must be defeated, and he will advance to a future contest, not only laboring under the discouraging effects of a defeat, but with the odium of having prevented the defeat of a man whose re-election he deprecated. If Mr. Calhoun's friends do go for Mr. Wirt, a serious responsibility is imposed upon Mr. Clay. With the support of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Wirt will certainly be stronger than any other person, General Jackson excepted.

The following extract is from the Hagerstown Torch Light, a zealous advocate of the election of Mr. Clay. We are pleased to see this candid admission that Mr. Wirt is a friend of the American System.

"Mr. Clay and Mr. Wirt are both friends of the American System,—both tolerate the exercise of political opinion—both are Masons—neither has, for some years, been a regular attendant upon the meetings of the order: neither has renounced; and Mr. Clay, if a proper occasion should offer, would most unquestionably avow a willingness to go as far as Mr. Wirt can go in "maintaining the supremacy of the laws," and in reprobating what Mr. Wirt *supposes* to be masonry, or what masonry is, or is reported to be, in *New York*. His whole life furnishes evidence of the correctness of this position."

DIED,

On the 3d instant, WILSON DOUTHITT, son of the late William I. Douthitt, aged 18 years.

A GARDENER WANTED.—☞ Inquire at this office. Nov 8—tf

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, JR. & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH ST'S,
Have on hand and will constantly keep a supply of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &c. &c.
WHICH they will sell, wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms.—Country Merchants and others are invited to call.
November 8, 1831—w2mo

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—A Treatise on Baths and Mineral Waters. In two parts. By John Bell, M. D.—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.
November 8.—2t.

NEW WORK BY THOMAS MOORE.—The life and death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. By Thomas Moore, in two vols, 12mo. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 74 Wood street,
November 8—2t.

BOOKS FOR SALE!
AT LESS THAN PUBLISHING PRICES!
M'Kenzie's Five Thousand Receipts
Paine's Political Works
Wesley's Works; Cowper's Works
New Hymns
Lady of the Manor
Gil Blas; Robinson Crusoe
Toys, colored and plain
Paper and Quills
Gregory's Practice
Crabb's Synonymes
Ovid's Art of Love
Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books
Souvenir for 1831
Sets of Novels; Don Quixote
Beauties of Shakspeare
Paine's Works
Legers, Day Books, &c.
S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exch. buildings
☞ The attention of Booksellers and Peddlers is called to the present assortment. They will be sold very cheap for cash. There are many Books too numerous to mention. Nov 8

$30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

FLAX-SEED WANTED—For which the highest price in cash will be paid, at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, Nov 1—w3t

THE NEXT SCHEME!

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, will be drawn Class No. 23 Union Canal Lottery.
Capitals—$20,000, $10,000—Tickets $5.
Packages of Wholes, Halves and Quarters are prepared, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. A very liberal discount made in such cases. Persons at a distance sending an order with five dollars and upwards enclosed, need not pay postage. S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, St Clair street, Pittsburgh
☞ Wanted, Guineas and Sovereigns.—Nov 8

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for rent, on Coal Hill, (one mile south of the Monongahela bridge,)
No. 1: A Lot of 9 acres, with sundry buildings, and the land cleared.
No. 2: A House and Lot of 12 acres; the land nearly all cleared, and good for either garden or grazing.
No. 3: A Cabin and Lot of 8 acres, with the privilege of working a coal bank, provided the tenant will give one cent per bushel for the coal in the bank.
Also, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh, one brick and two frame Dwellings.
Also, on Scotch Hill, in the new paved square of Second street, two Houses and Lots, near the corner of Second and Ross streets.
For terms inquire at my Hardware Store, No. 61, corner of Fourth and Market streets.
JAMES GRAY.
Pittsburgh, November 8, 1831—w6t

WAS FOUND, on the twelfth of October last, on the Brownsville road, between the German meeting house and Doctor Currie's tavern, a fair leather POCKET BOOK, containing bank paper and some other papers. The owner can have the same by applying to the subscriber, living two miles south of Williamsport, Pa., and paying the cost of advertising.
Nov 2—3* ABM. VANVOORHIS.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF
PHANTASMAGORA,
AT THE
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM!
S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at 8 o'clock. Nov 8—tf

CALDWELL & ERNEST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THOS. L. CALDWELL,
Sept 13—3mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th inst. will be sold, at the dwelling house of James S. Stevenson, Esq. deceased, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, among which are 1 Sofa, 1 Sideboard, Fancy and Common Chairs, Mahogany Tables, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c. Also, a great variety of KITCHEN FURNITURE. A quantity of well seasoned boards, (suitable for Cabinet Makers,) and some squared timber, &c. Also, a Good *Riding Horse*.
CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW, Executors.
November 4—2t

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
CLASS No. 23, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,505	1,505
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
102	25	2,550
102	20	2,040
1479	10	14,790
11475	5	57,375
34230 tickets,		$136,000

Tickets $5 00. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.
Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.
Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.
The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Nov. 8

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
CLASS No. 23, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of	$20,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,505	1,505
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
102	25	2,550
102	20	2,040
1479	10	14,790
11475	5	15,375
34,220 Tickets		$136,880

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.
Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 *Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Nov. 8, 1831.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.— Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Douglass & Wolfe, lock manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th October. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Robert Douglass, who is duly authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by said firm.

ROBERT DOUGLASS,
ANDREW WOLFE.

ROBERT DOUGLASS wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Steam Engine and Press Screw factory, and Machinery in general. Screws of all descriptions made to order, at the corner of Penn and Water streets. Oct 25—6

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

---

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

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IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than six months, are requested to settle their accounts before the first of January next. JAMES R. SPEER.
November 4, 1831—w7t.

ESTATE OF JAMES S. STEVENSON, Esq. deceased.—All persons indebted to the estate of James S. Stevenson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against the same will present their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers, for settlement.

CHAS. AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN, } Executors.
JOHN THAW,
Nov. 4.—2t.

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

The Steubenville Herald will please publish the above three times, and charge this office.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

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THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 31 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS.

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie: where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

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DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.
Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

WANTED,

At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

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PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 23—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

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SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store.
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names of the manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a lead offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.